WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1887.

## The Intelligencer.

THE Register has not the moral courage, eren in a purely local election, to advise its readers to vote for the best men. Such advice would be justly taken as a stab at

No DELEGATE in the Democratic Conendorsement of Porter Smith as candidate for City Sergeant. Capt. Bennett was unanimously and heartily endorse by the Republican convention.

THE Register fires off an alleged expos of the Republicans in the Senatorial question, wastes a good deal of valuable space and chews over chestnuts that were long tached to the communication to the Register office will be the number of "leads

sonable Democrats admit this. Neverthe less those citizens who prefer Capt by default. His opponent will work hard and spend money freely. It will be the forenced by such a campaign if Capt.

uphold American ship-building, and, although an adopted citizen of the United States, had the prosperity of this country at heart, is dead. His death was pathetic in that his end was hastened by the harrassments of a new Secretary of the Navv rassments of a new Secretary of the Navy, who found fault with a structure of the old ship-builder, and which lately has been approved.

This technical Secretary, having nothing elss to do to attract public attention, used last to do to attract public attention, used last Association meets on the 19th and

before this, but the cruel stab of the Secretary of the Navy was what weighed on the ship-builder's mind, and the deed of his assignment blotted with the tears

Bat his fame will live and his honesty will survive when the names of others, consequential now by reason of official position, will have been forgotten. He

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, who was evidently an deer feast writes in this humorous vein to coming up as the possible nominee of the publican party, and it is thought that popularity in that State, could draw a Senstor, Kenna has shown marked ability and is evidently a rising man, and som than selecting him as their candidate for

There is no doubt that the Senator is rising young man; in fact yeast hasn't hall the aspiring powers, but to climb a self is quite another thing. A man may eves after he has been roasted over a hot fire, but face to face with this noble denand soile movements in life the smiabl Senator might not find his job so easy or his task so light. Mr. Kenna will doubt smile himself when he reads the

ESCAPED FROM THE MINES Of Siberia-A Royal Guest Entertained Un

Sr. Louis, Jan. 10.—A special from Tale quah, I. T., says: Angels are sometimes said to be entertained unawares, but the entertaining of a live prince at the unpre tentious capital of the Cherokee Nation has not heretofore been considered a pos sibility. Some time sgo a man of more than ordinary culture and refinement took up his residence in this city, but until today no one thought of questioning him as to his identity, when a reporter sought an interview with him. He said that he was a native of Russia and a brother of Princess Dolgorouki, the wife of the late Czar, In explanation of his absence from his native land and his residence in this out-of-the-way corner of the world, he said that he had, when a young man, been banished from Russia to Siberia on account of his Nihilistic proclivities. Continuing the narrative of his life, he said:

"As soon as I was landed in Siberia I sibility. Some time ago a man of mor

marative of his life, he said:
"As soon as I was landed in Siberia!
Was put to work in the mines about 2,500
feet under the ground, where I could no
See daylight. I began at once to plar
Some means by which I could make my
Gene and heirs executive. some means by which I could make my secape, and, being especially educated in the art of engraving, I accomplished my purpose. Upon small blocks of stone I engraved characters, till I had the requisite number to forge the fac simile of gonnine passports. I was five years in accomplishing my object, and took no one into my condence. Armed with my passport I made my way with great difficulty to the search, and showed a vessel bound for Ohina, which country I ultimately reached, and among those people I remained hine years. From there I went to South America, and after slaying there awhile, not liking that semi-civilized country, I salied for the shores of the North American Continent. I first touched at San Franciscontinent. can Continent. I first touched at San Francisco, and after a varied experience drifted here."

ed bere.".

He says he receives letters regularly from his sister, the Princess Dolgorouki, who resides in France in somi-extle. The reason for this, he says, is that her eldest son will soon become eligible to the Czur's thome, and for fear of his being placed thereon by popular demand, the Czur has practically, though not officially banished her and her children. Rew. W. L. Miller, a Presbyterian Minister here, vouches for the correctness of Prince Dolgorouki's statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Captain George "Masingros, Jan. 10.—Captain George
Lemon, of the National Tribune, has received the following additional subscriptions to the Logan fund: Hon. Claus
Spreckles, San Francisco, \$1,000; Hon.
John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb., \$1,000.
Also the following through Hon, H. C.
Bowen, of the New York Independent:
John Clatlin, \$250; Eliott Shepard \$100.

The "World" for Conkling. New York, Jan. 10.—The Horld comes out this morning and calls on the Republicans to unite with Democrats and elect Boscoe Conkling United States Senator.

CAMP FIRES LIGHTED.

pose" Laughed at by the Knowing

Democ. Rcy - The Candidates,

familiar faces came in to-day. Senators Maxwell, Scott, Dawson, Woodyard, Forpublicans are on the ground. They have not had time to confer with each other. offer him no comfort. The one clear cut be party suicide to give Camden any help, for they argue Camden's money and influ ago roasted and thinks it enjoys a joke on ence keep the Democratic machine in running order. What they will do besides standing together nobody can foretell. They do not know thomselves. . James M. Mason came in this morning,

and Col. Chew, of Jefferson, is here to support Dan Lucas. Mason regreta that support Dan Lucas. Mason regrets that he is not in the Legislature to make his "buttermilk" speech again. "That's what we want now," he says, "and it would tell. If lanybody wants to know tell him that I am against Camden, because Camden the things in our country which threatens the government more than communistic issues." Mason's Jefferson county knife has a rezor edge on it.

Col. Chancellor and Chairman D. H

THE BEGISTER'S "EXPOSE."

There was some amusement over the the flaming "expose" in to-day's Register can State Committee's confidential lette and had their chuckle over it. When the elements it means that Republicans must efeat Camden if they can. That is all

give them up. For Clerk of the Senate, alore or on the hills and the very hollows give them up. For Clerk of the Senate, alderson, of Nicholas, seems to be resalted to the Senate, alore on the House, borr, of Webster, Sargent of the House, Dorr, of Webster, Sargent, of Hardy, Stump, of Gilmer, Tippett, of May son, and Alshire, of Nicholas, are button-holing right and lett. Sargent is a good possibility with Tippett within call. For Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate Simpson, of Berkeley, Hermann Stoetzer, of Ohio, Roch and Boggess, of Kanawha, and Penitentiary Director Markham, of Wayne, are making life uncomfortable for the delegates.

Our old friend Kelly is in the field for Boorkeeper of the Sanate.

Senator Price appears to have practically no opposition for President of the Senate.

The Speakership of the House is likely to develope a lively contest. Joseph Woods, of Ohio, Gorrell, of Pleasants, Chew, of Jefferson, Rowan, of Monroe, and Chancellor, of Wood, are most talked of. Chancellor says he would not accept it unless it came to him without solicitation.

for the Speakership of the House, because I have not seen the roll of all the Demo-cratic delegates. There are lots of bees buzzing. The caucus for organization will held to morrow with

Many are rooming around town and tak-ing meals at Hawks' brothers, one of the best restaurants in the State. C. B. H.

THE WASHINTON END

Of the String-How the Cut Seems to Cup-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10 .- The Camden Democrats here appear jubilant over their so-called exposure of the letter

of the Republican State Committee concerning the Senatorial contest at Charles ton. They do not realize that the feat of alleged journalistic enterprise may prove a boomerang, but claim that their timely expose "of the committee's damning plot" will have the effect to more completely under the Democratic members of the Legislature. It is evident they apprehend that their position is by no means sure, as I hear it hinted that an attempt will be made to contest the seat of Senator Carr, of the Kanawha district.

General Goff will leave for the seat of war to-morrow night. He is quoted as expressing himself adverse to a combination with anti-Camden Democrate, but is in favor of a straight Republican nomination, and a firm adherence to the nominee, ton. They do not realize that the feat of

and a firm adherence to the nominee, leaving the Democrats to settle their differences without interference. It is re-ported that he is desirous of obtaining the

ported that he is desirous of obtaining the nomination himself, General Alf Caldwell and Col. Thomas O'Brien and M-jor Ran Stalnaker, accom-panied by Senator Camden called on the President to-day and started for Charles-

for the State Capitol. Senstor Camden expressed himself to your correspondent as being well satisfied with the outlook, but declined to say anything further for publication. His friends concede that there are Democratic members opposed to him, but claim that not more than four will roluse to enter the canona. On the other hand they allege that there are four Republicans who are certain to vote for him for Senator, which is not likely true. The talk among West Virginia politicians here to-day developed the fact that they anticipate a dead-lock in the contest. The Democrats hope to be able to hold a caucus next Tuesday. Some interesting developments are locked for.

An Auditor to be Investigated. Sr. Louis, Jan. 10 .- A special from Jefferson City. Mo., to the Post-Dispatch states that the State Legislature in joint session to-day appointed a committee to examine into the official character and accounts of State Auditor Walker. Various charges of crookedness have been brought

against the Auditor, but the only one of which has so far been substantiated is that he compelled one of his appointees to turn over to him a part of his salary under nenally of dismissal should he refuse to do so. A full investigation will be made by committee into this and other charges against the Auditor.

AN AMERICAN PLAN.

How to Reduce the Revenue Without Injur-ing Business Interests.
Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—A. Washing-As the Free-trade League is offering sugfair that that the American Protective

Kelley, and enclosed a truly American plan of tariff revision, a summary of which is herewith given: HOW TO REDUCE THE REVENUE. spirituous and fermented liquors \$45,000

Legislation to reduce the duty on suga mote-the welfare of the American people, have a commission appointed, or instruct the Commissioners of Agriculture to report at the next session of Congress.

1. The actual production of came, sorghum and beet sugar in the United States.

2. The area of land adapted to each and where located.

3. The cost of producing each kind with the prescriptor methods as compared with

he prevailing methods, as compared with

he prevailing methods, as companies be best European methods.

4. The kind and cost of machinery re-

onized for the manufacture of sugar by the best methods.

5. The value of the product per acre, under favorable conditions, of cane, sorghum and beet-sugar, taking into con-sideration the values of by-products and

refuse.

6. The history of European experience in promoting the production of sugar. Methods and results, qualities of soil and

climate.

7. Statistics of importations, production and consumption of each kind of sugar in the United States, England, Görmany and France during the past thirty years.

The only fault to be found with Mr. Aunident's ware expectation. Ammidown's proposition is that it does not go far enough with the internal rev The tax on alcohol for the arts and

manufactures ought to go this time and the next time the entire internal revenue. For years Judge Kelley has advocated this. At one time he was almost alone in its advocacy, It must be extremely gratifying to him to find that public opinion is gradually drifting round to his sound and eafe policy to reduce the surplus revenue safe policy to reduce the surplus revenue and repeal the worst and most obnoxious and un-American of war taxes.

As to Pusial Notes.

Department to-day furnishes the following for the information of Postmasters: The act of Congress, approved January 3, 1888, General All Caldwell and Col. Thomas
O'Brien and Major Ran Stalnaker, accompanied by Senator Camden called on the
Fresident to-day and started for Charles
ton to-night.

All the West Virginians reported as being in the city yesterday have departed
for the State Capitol. Senator Camden
expressed himself to your correspondent
sa being well satisfied with the outlook.

Beth application or desiring the extension of the
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next of the place and briefly the postal note system. Each application or petition should be signed by the postmaster of the locality, who will be required to give an increased bond to cover the value of the blank notes.

and Prof. Reynolds, of Ithics, were badly bruised in a wreck of a passenger train which occurred near Hosiere on the Cape Vincent branch of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad this morning. A passenger coach and a baggage car were badly damaged. The cause of the acci-dent was a defective rail.

IMPORTANT ARREST

u West Virginia who Halls From Pont sylvania-The Queer Found on His Person When Captured-An Old Man Har-

portant arrest was made here by Deputy United States Marshal Wm. B. Sine. For some menths past portions of this county Harrison, Doddridge and Weigel have fair that that the American Protective
Tariff League should be heard on the other side. The success of this league during the first year of its existence has been great. It has been thoroughly organized in every State and territory but five. Cranch leagues are springing up in all parts of the country, and interest is being awakened. The aim of the league is to educate the people on the subject of the tariff and counteract the English doctrines that have been spread broadcast throughout the country. The President of the League, Edward H. Ammidown, has addressed a letter to Hon. William D. Kelley, and enclosed a truly American present a resident of Fayette county,

On approaching the house of the old On approaching the house of the old lady, who is the mother of the prisoner; the latter was observed to slip out of a back door and made for "the timbor." Sine, however, was mounted on a good horse and soon beaded the fallow off, and captured him. On being searched Cunningham was found to have counterfeit money in party every nocket. Referring money in nearly every pocket. Returning to the house a search revealed the presence in an old stockingofthirty-two half dollars, eight quarter dollars, 125 nickels and eight dimes, all counterfeit and poor ones at that.

Cunningham was brought before United States Commissioner Thomas H. B. Staggers, at this place, and given a preliminary hearing. He was very insolent during the trial, and said he would not give any of his confederates away. He said that he had never passed any of the money himself but simply had it temporarily in his costody. When asked how long he had been in possession of the coin he replied: "That don't make any difference. I had it long enough to get caught with it and that's long enough." The Commissioner fixed his bail at \$1,600, in default of which he was sent to jail.

Quaningham is a man fifty years old,

and may lead to the apprehension of others connected with the "shoving of the queer' in this locality.

Cunningham was taken to Parkersburg
by the officers this morning to await the
action of the federal grand jury to meet
in that city on February 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10 -Follow ng is the reply of the Secretary of the Treatury to the resolution of the House of epresentatives of December 14, 1886: To the Speaker of the House of Representative

Siz-I have had the honor to receive the resolution of the House of the 14th ultimo, making inquiry in regard to th interpretation now given by the Tressury which in one section declares that 'fish fresh, for immediate consumption,' shall

After a brief preliminary statement the ecretary says: The twenty-third section of the tariff law of March, 1861, declare of the tariff law of March, 1861, declared that "fish, fresh caught, for daily consumption," shall be exempt from duty. Then began a perplexity which has embarrassed this Dopartment up to the present day. Some one at the port of entry imust, under that clause decide whether or not the fish, entered as free thereunder, is "fresh caught," and is "for daily consumption." Did the qualification "for daily consumption" refer to the "fish," or the catching, and the purpose of the catching? Who can correctly pass judgment on the Who can correctly pass judgment on the motive of the fishermen, or the importer. On June 18, 1806, this Department decided that the phrase included all fish imported for consumption, while fresh, and did not include fish imported fresh, but to be afterwards dried or picked, or cured for future use. "Daily consumption," said this Department twenty years ago, means consumption "within a short time." This view seems correct, but nevertheless, the law was intrinsically incapable of exact ho can correctly pass judgment on ti view seems correct, but nevertheless, the law was intrinsically incapable of exact execution, inasmuch as it might be difficult for a customs officer to foresee, or foreknow the intentions, or purposes referred to. I believe that the first clause quoted above from the law of March 2, 1801, and which levied a tax on fish, stood till 1870, but the free clause was made in 18 0 to read: "Fish, fresh, for immediate consumption." The substitution of "immediate" for "daily" did not remove the perplexity. The Tariff Commission did not report on the subject. ot report on the subject.

DIFFICULTIES INCREASED. In 1877, and after the law of 1870, th difficulties were increased, partly by reason of new contrivances for the artificial freezing of fish. At first it was doubted freezing of fish. At first it was doubted by collectors whether or not a fish caught in winter, thrown on the ice and frezan stiff while lying there, and imported in that condition, could be a "fresh fish." as if either a fresh fish cannot be frezen, or a frezen fish cannot be fresh. It was also insisted that a fish caught in summer, and traven hy an artificial mathed annuar, and rozen by an artificial method could not be frozen by an artificial method could not be deemed fresh, even though as fresh as our frozen by the natural coldness of wints air in a Northern climate. \* \* \* I could not be affirmed that the fish thu Every application for the extension of this privilege should specify the number of increase, whether naturally or artificially, reasons for desiring the extension of the postal note system. Each application or petition should be signed by the postmaster of the locality, who will be required to give an increased bond to cover the value of the biank notes.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Miss Arnold and Andrew Russell, of Syracuse, and Prof. Reynolds, of Ithica, were badly bruised in a wrock of a passenger train which occurred pear Hesiere on the Cape Vincent branch of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad this morning. to secure such uniformity at every port, await the decision of this Department atter and exhibition of the facts surrounding each entry, the fish might become anything but "fresh."

REVISION NEEDED. The fish clause of the tariff law affords a pertinent illustration of the need there is of revising our taxing legislation. The

draughtsman of a great many of its sec-tions, apparently unable to set down clearly his purpose, and his own idea of the method of executing it, has thrown upon appraising or collecting officers the work of ascertaining the intentions of im-porters, or the uses to which merchandise can be or may be thereafter not which

porters, or the uses to which merchandise can be, or may be, thereafter put, which those officers are unable to perform in any reasonable time or in any satisfactory way. To appraising and collecting work in practical administration there is a limit, which our present law too frequently ligners, and then customs officers are unjustly criticised, or condemned, for not doing such work properly. I have dwelt upon this incident in our tariff legislation because it makes clear, even to the sunger.

In Appendix A will be found "the offi-cial correspondence, opinions and deci-sions," on the subject of frozen fish, the record of which will disclose to your hon-orable body the yeat amount of labor which even one ambiguous phrase in a tariff law throws upon your Treasury De-partment and its custom's officers. Our existing dragnet-war-tariff law contains not one only, but hundrads of such

PISHERY PRIVILEGES.

States," is in the first tariff law enacted by the first Congress which sat under the by the first Congress which sat under the Constitution, and the test of American fishing has, from that day to this, uniformly-been the nationality of the vessel, regardless of the place where the fish were taken. Even the Treaty of Washington, which admitted free of duty into each country fish of all kinds being the produce of fisheries of either country, excepting fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into them, loft fish caught thereby American vessels entitled to free entry in our ports as formerly. Our Supreme Court declared in 1876, that, subject to the paramount right of navigation, (the try in our ports as formerly. Our Supreme Court declared in 1876, that, subject to the paramount right of navigation, (the power to regulate which is in the Federal Government,) each State owns the bed of the tide-waters within its jurisdiction, and may appropriate them to be used exclusively by its citizens as a common for cultivating and taking fish if navigation be not impeded; but the Treaty of 1834 gave, nevertheless, to Great Britain subjects, in common with American citizans, the liberty to fish on our coasts north of the 36th parallel of north latitude, and the Treaty of 1871 gave the liberty north of the 39th parallel. Those treaties having fallen, and the fishing rights of Massachusetts on her coasts having returned to her, she may permit British vessels to fish on her coasts, but then it could not be said that the fish, if entered at our ports, had been imported from a foreign port. But apart from such an improbable incident to complicate the proposition, it may be safely affirmed that all fishing grounds, whether on the high seas, or on the Canadian coasts secured to us by treaty stipulations, are "American Fisheriss" if the fish are caught by vessels regularly documented by the Tressury Department. In that sense and to that end, the ocean and certain Canadian coasts are (under the treaties of 1783 and 1918) our "fishing grounds."

Inter-State Commone Bill.

Washington, January 10.-Senator pooner, of Wisconsin, will vote for the Inter-State Commerce bill in obedience to what seems to be the wish of a majority of the people in Wisconsin. He is opposed to the bill as it stands especially in the "long and short haul" clause. After the Senate had adopted this clause in the Collum bill last summer, Senator Spooner attacked it. The Senate reconsidered its vote and refused to adopt it. Senator Spooner says his State originated anti-rail-road legislation and has gained much in consequence of it, but the old Potter law was soon found to be wholly incapable of nter-State Commerce bill in obedience to enforcement and it was quickly repealed.
This, he predicts, will be the fate of the
Callom-Reagan bill if passed. There are
others who agree with Mr. Spooner on this
noint.

NORFOLE, VA., Jan. 10 .- Thus far six-

STAUNTON, VA., Jan. 10 .- A disastrious reck occured on the Chesapeake & Ohio sallroad this evening. A through freight running at the rate of 40 miles an hour

Another Chestnut Earthquake, CHARLESTON S O Jan 10 -There wa slight earthquake shock here about 8

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Francis Murphy has closed his series of Maxey follows Reagan to Texas to look after his Senatorial fences. The Thos. Sherlock is aground at Island No. 40; with 800 tons of freight.

The free races at New Orleans are de-clared off, owing to the entries not being filled. "Grand Sentinel," a stallion valued at

\$25,000, died at Kalamezco, Mich., of blood poisoning.

The trial of O'Neill, of the "boodle" ex-aldermen, of New York, was postponed until next Monday.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners of Ohio are in New York to refund the canal bonds, amounting to \$2,240,000.

Fire at Louisville yesterday, destroyed he furniture, auction and commission touse of S. T. Moore & Co. Loss \$45,000.

Charles Phelps, aged fifty-five, was found urdered in his cabin, where he lived lone, near Flat Woods, Meigs county, O. In the petition of Jacob Sharpe for a hange of venue for trial in the Broadway allroad steal Judge Barrett has denied he motion.

Charters have been filed for thirteen

roposed railroads to Gridiron, Western lansas, the project being backed by the Juion Pacific. The snow fall Sunday seems to have been general throughout New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England, Nearly all the trains are late and mails are much delayed.

Tergho, Ruhling & Co., extensive dealers

Arigno, Ruhling & Co., extensive dealers in druggists sandries and toys, Baltimore, assigned yesterday afternoon. The liabilities are placed at \$102,000. The assets are not stated. The failure occasioned great surprise in the trade there.

Judge John Rogers, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Cook county, Illinois, and with one exception the oldest in length of service on the bench, dropped dead in a store on State street, Chicago, yesterday afternoon. He was a native of Kentucky.

JOHN ROACH DEAD.

LAST HOURS OF THE SHIPPUILDER.

He Passes Away Without a Struggle—The Story of an Eventful Life—His Early Struggles and Pature Successes.

A Sketch of His Life.

New York, Jan. 10—John Roach, the great ship-builder, died at eight o'clock this morning. The cancerous growth had eaten its way into the side of his neck, below the angle of the jaw, involving the large arteries, which became liable to ruphance and both the sastendard of the jaw, involving the large arteries, which became liable to ruphance and both the sastendard of the jaw, involving the large arteries, which became liable to ruphance and the sastendard of the jaw, involving the large arteries, which became liable to ruphance and the sastendard of the jaw, involving the large arteries, which became liable to ruphance and prantice, and boasted that he had never been either defendant or plaintiff in one.

At home, among his children and grand-

only a few hours to live. The dying man sank slowly, losing consciousness at 7:30. His thi was numerized by struggle. In the room surrounding the cauch of the His ni was unmarked by struggle. In the room surrounding the couch of the dying man were Mr. and Mrs. Vm. F. McPherson, of Philadelphis, John B. Roach, Garrett N. Roach, Stephen W. Roach, Miss Emiline Roach, John Wal-ton, a nephew; Mrs. Roach and three grandchildren.

The funeral of the late John Roach will

The funeral of the late John Roach will take place Thursday at 11 A.M. from St. Pani's Methodist Episcopal Oharch, Tweaty-fourth street and Madison avenue, where the deceased attended. The Rev. Dr. McChesney, the pastor, will officiate, assisted by Bishop Harris. The services will be as plain as posable. The interment will be at Greenwood. The pall-bearers have not been selected yet.

low he Rose From Poverty to Affinence

county Cork, Ireland. His father was a placksmith, but very poor. He came to his passage having been paid by an uncle who resided here. Before young Roach arrived his uncle had migrated to Texas and the lad found himself penniless and a He finally set out for one of the brick yards up the State in hope of getting employment. He walked all the way to Troy, living on charity by the way, and was rewarded by obtaining work in one of the brick yards near that city. The work he had to do was wheeling heavy barrels of clay on a wheelbarrow. For this he was poorly paid, but stuck to his work, and six years after became foreman of the brickyard. Shortly

bright. Shortly after his shop was burn-ed out, and, having no insurance was lef-He then took a turn at farmin the marked robes of one of the bodies re-covered it is supposed to be a brother of the Captain. The remains of the fire life-saving crew were buried to-day, and people came from miles around to attend cumulated a loruno. He built the first compound engines in this country for Trenton. In 1867 he purchased the Morgan Iron Works, Next he purchased the Neptune Works; the Franklin Forge and a large property at Cheeter, Pa., where he established in 1870 the extensive works established in 1870 the extensive works known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, a corporation of which Mr. Roach was President. It was capitalized at \$750,000. The panic of 1873 found him owing \$700,000, but his resources were equal to the occasion. In 1875 rumors of his failure were extensively circulated, but they were set at rest by his publishing a statement that he was worth from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 over all his liabilities. In 1884 he stated that he was worth powards of he stated that he was worth upwards of \$2,000,000. At several times he was inter-\$2,000,000. At several times he was interested in various lines of steamers including the Mailory and Ward's Havana lines. He began building iron ships in 1871, and built 114 vessels, mostly at Ohester, Pa., representing a value of more than \$50,000,000. In the spring of 1883 he purchased materials for the new cruisers of the new for which have for which a chisingle seaturate. chased materials for the new cruisers of the navy for which he obtained contracts. He obtained is rion turreted monitors out of nineteen constructed by the Government within about twelve years. At one time his fortune was estimated at \$5,000,000. Strictly speaking his recent suspension was hardly a failure. His assets nearly doubled his liabilities. He claimed that his credit was so much injured by the rejection of the Dolphin he was compelled to suspend. He employed altogether 2,400 men at his various works and paid \$30,000 a week in wages. The big boat

> years. His sesignment in 1885, after the refusal of the Dolphin by the Government, nearly broke his heart. His tears blotted the assignment paper as he signed his name and hurried away to his home. HIS PRIVATE LIFE. His Personal Habits-His Beautiful Hop

\$30,000 a week in wages. The big boat Pilgrim, of the Fall River Line, is one of

the last jobs Roach turned out in latter

Stories without end are told of the private life of Mr. Roach. He was of a solid build and was hardy and well preserved. His habit was to retire generally about 11 o'clock r. x. and rise at 7 in the morning Bight o'clock found him busy at work, for his personal inspection of all work had, he stated, been the secret of his euccess. On the trains between New York and Washington Mr. Roach was well known to all train hands, and he might be frequently found stretched upon two or three trunks in the baggage car, enough tucked up by the baggage car, enough tucked up by the baggagemaster, with a roll under his head and slippers upon his feet, resting while traveling. He was remarkably careless in his dress, and his dealness made as difficult man to talk to, while as for talking, he was always roady to speak earnestly and well for phours at a time, and of late years of upon the one broad topic of American shipping and what Congress should do for Eight o'clock found him busy at work, for

low the angle of the jaw, involving the large arteries, which became liable to rupture at any moment. Mr. Roach was in great pain all day resterday, and to give him relief large doses of morphine were injected and he was unconscious most of the time. In the few conscious moments he had he spoke to his son Garrett, who was with him all the time. The young man remained with his father during the night. He occupied a seat at the bedside and helped the nurses, who applied soothing poultices and renewed the injections of morphine every time the patient awakened. Only a few intimate irrends of the family were admitted to the house yesterday, but nobody other than the nurses and physicians was allowed to see Mr. Roach until one o'clock this morning, when they retired, with the exception of Garrett N. Roach. He remained on watch with the nurses. Dr. Taylor called the following the solution of the proposition to law-suits, and boasted that he had never been either defendant or plaintiff in one.

At home, among his children and grand-libidren. They flocked around him the was persistent and pushing in his busic neces. "Here comes grandpa," was the signal for a regular pictic among the grandchildren. They flocked around him the was with him all the time. The young there was generally something stowed away for their benefit. When there was drawn out, thrown up, and the children and leiped the nurses, who applied socthing morning the plant of the complete was generally something stowed away for their benefit. When there was generally something stowed there was generally something stowed away for their benefit. When there was drawn out, thrown up, and the children and inching else, a handful of change was a model dente was grandchildren. They flocked around him the was generally something there was generally something the complete was generally something the signal for a regular pictic among the grandchildren. They flocked around him the was generally something the was very happy in nothing else, a handful of change was gener

Republican and worked industriously for his parly, circulating tracts written by himself under a fictitions name. He passed his summers at his elegant country seat in Westchester county. He there had a farm of 1,400 acres, splendidly stocked and under a high state of cultivation. This is Ophir Farm, the "Ben Halliday folly," as it was called. Mr. Rosch bought it for about one-fourth the sum spent on it by Mrs. Halliday, and made it his country house.

CHESTER, PA., Jan. 10,-The death of John Roach has cast a gloom over this community, where he was so well known. Work at his ship yards has stopped. A meeting of employes is called for to-mor-row morning to take action upon his death.

STREET CAR STRIKE

In Boston-Employes of the Consolidates Boston, Jan. 10.-A general "tie-up" or the Consolidated Horse Railroad, occurred this morning, pursuant to the action reads comprise the Middlesex and High reads comprise the Middlesex and High-land lines, connecting Walden, Everett, Charleston and Somerville with Boston and the Boston Highlands district. All the employes, including conductors, drivers, hostlers, horse-shoers, feeders and tow boye, are participating in the strike. The exact grievances of the men are not known, but the trouble is believed to be caused by the failure of President Powers to keep his part of an agreement recently.

to keep his part of an agreement recently made with the men.

made with the men.

A Charlestown car, was started from Charlestown Nack this morning. Soverat Shawmut avenue care have passed over the line since that, manned by non-union drivers and conductors, who are protected by from four to six policemen on each car. There has been no disturbance thus far reported, and it is not expected that there will be any.

President Powers has advertised for 300 able-bodied men to work on the tied up roads, all of whom will be guaranteed steady work and good wages. It is stated that Superintendent Studley, of the Charlestown District, has induced a number of his old men to return to work, and that at 11 o'clock he had fitteen cars running from that end of the city.

At noon quite a number of cars were running on the Shawmut Avenue and Charlestown lines. These were all policed and met with ne marging the sidney with ne marging the sidney with ne marginets.

THE BIG STRIKE of the Coal Handlers—The Strikers Working on the Miners.

Niw York, Jan. 10.—The Sun to-day says there are about 250,000 tons of coal now on the seaboard at Ferth Amboy, in the central dock at Elizabeth, at Bergen Point, Hoboken, and at Weehawken; 100-100; 10.000 tons at Weehawken; 100-1000 tons at Heboken, and 50,000 tons at the points. This is nearly all hard coal. This is about a week's supply for this city and surroundings. Conferences were held between several of the coal companies and the Arbitration Commandities of the Knights of Labor on Saturday, but no understanding could be reached. There will be fun within a day or two if the companies do not yield. No effort will be made to prevent by force, the samployment of new men on the coal docks. The Knights will meet a fight of this kind by stopping the supplies of coal both from the Cumberland valley and the Pennsylvania coal, fields. If they can do this by calling out the miners or the rail-tread brakemen, New York and all the New England coast will be out of coal in ten days. If the strikers are able to order out the miners, the operators must ryield. Their contracts will pinch them and they will squeal. If they cannot the week of the prevent the supply from the miners the strikers are able to order out the miners, the operators must ryield. Their contracts will pinch them and they will squeal. If they cannot stop the supply from the miners, the strikers are able to order out the miners, the operators must ryield. Their contracts will pinch them and they will squeal. If they cannot stop the supply from the miners, the strikers are able to offer the strikers are able to strike the strikers are able to strike the strikers are able Of the Coal Handlers-The Strikers Work. Should the miners in the Cumberland Valley and the Pennsylvania coal fields be called out it would force idleness upon upwards of 150,000 men. Brickingers and Masous Convention

Bricklayers and Masous Convention.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The International Union of Masons and Bricklayers met here with Alexander Darragh, of St. Louis, presiding. Over 100 delegates from all parts of the country were present, representing 25,000 members. Commissioner Webb welcomed the delegates in a brief speech. After the appointment of committees and a debate on the subject of open and secret sessions, the convention adjourned until to-morrow. Among the questions which it is said will come up for discussion, are the relations of the Union

## A VERY GREAT SCARE

The Spanish Capitol Excited by Rumors

saturday the city was excited over renea-

Carriage, But Turns up All Right. The Sensational Stories.

tional reports that the Infanta Isrbella, kidnapped or killed. The Infanta 1 ad gone out in a carriage to follow the royal her carriage alone, and was recorted by park the carriage broks down, throwing the Infanta into a ditch. She was no seriously hurt, although it was feared she was. It was deemed prudent for her to remain at the scene of the accident until assistance could be procured, and for this a lackey was dispatched. Much time was

In the meantime the huntsmen had gone on a great distance before they misred their royal mistress, and when they discovered she was no longer with them they became greatly frightened, tarted a general alarm, and began a noisy certch. The prolonged absence of the Infanta from the castle caused uneasiness there, and finally police and troops were sent-out in search of her. They heard the reout in search of her.

and finally police and troops were sentout in search of her. They heard the reout in search of her. They heard the reindividual to the search of her search of the
rough country was subjected to a scouring,
alarming the people and producing the
most sensational stories.

It was ten o'clock at night before the
royal carriago was found, and the truth
here
here dead about town. What added to the
lidly general consternation during the search
tive.

It was ten o'clock at night before the
royal carriago was found, and the truth
here the Infanta, was the recollection of the
recent conspiracy attributed to stock
gamblers for stealing the royal babe and
eaving the throne without au heir.

The British Cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 10 .- The composition of the new cabinet was announced this eveing. Lord Salisburry is Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury; Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, Chaucellor of the Exchequer; Rt. Hon. E. Mary Stanbope, Secretary of State for War, and Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colombia. nies. No change was made in the other Cabinet offices.

pers say that Prince Bismarck will inter-

German Military Matters

Reichstag, and that he will insist upon the adoption of the seven years term, conceding nothing to the opponents of the measure. The report that the Covernment had forbidden the exportation of horses is officially declared untrue. The Cologne Gazette explains that the rumor arose from inquiries made by the War Office. LONDON. Jan. 10 .- Negotiations between

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Morley are tending toward an agreement on the land

bill, on the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals to limit the operations of the bill to the purchase of the smaller holdings, thus requiring the capital guaranteed by the Imperial exchequer of £25,000,000. BUCHAREST, Jan. 10. - A privato telegram received here states that Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, has informed Count Kalnoky Austro-Hungarian Minis-ter of Fereign Affairs, that he will not re-turn to Bulgaria even if a powerful party should recall him.

London, Jan. 10 .- Mr. Gladstone writes saying that Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation was justifiable, and adds: "I myself favor more economy in the army and navy expenditures."

ARMOUR'S AMBITION.

ot Moving His Business from Chicago, but St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10 .- It is rumored that Phil Armour, the pork dealer of purpose of locating extensive stockyards Boston, Jan. 11.—The meeting of the and packing houses here. "Armour," strikers dissolved at 1 o'clock this morning. An amicable adjustment of the difficulties has been reached. The result is considered a victory for the strikers, who secure all their demands. They will return to work.

and in pucking nouses here. "Armour," said a leading real estate man, "has to get away from Chicsgo and is looking for a new location. St. Paul presents him the best place, being a great railroad centre and in the heart of the agricultural country. Lam conduct for the strikers. try. I am confident, from what inquiry Armour has made, that St. Paul will be the place to which the pork packer will transfer a large share of his Chicago busi-nes?"

The natural gas proved to be too light or the glass houses yesterday morning.

The sidewalks were terrible to pedes-trains yesterday and very few felt obliged to clear them. William Powers fell on the ice yester

As the middle ferry boat cannot run at resent the street cars go only to the stable on Gravel Hill.

C. L. Gould, Civil Engineer of the Ohio Valley railroad, was in town yesterday on business for that road.

Mrs. Mary Russell, an old woman of 30 years, who had been in feeble health and destitute circumstances, was buried yesterday.